

Misch's Prices

ARE LOWER ON MANY
SPECIALS THIS WEEK

UNTIL THEY ARE SOLD.

\$1.00 Beef, Iron and Wine.....	60c
50c Syrup of Figs and Senna.....	30c
1-00 Santox Hair Tonic.....	59c
15c Cream Olive Soap.....	5c
10c Colgate Soap Paste.....	15c
25c Sloan's Liniment.....	15c
25c Hill's Cascara Quinine.....	10c
50c Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates.....	30c
\$1.00 Knoxit.....	65c
50c Floral Cream Cassiniere.....	25c
50c Creme Luxor.....	30c
50c Kodak Tablets, DeWitts.....	25c
25c American Beauty Cream.....	10c
35c Colgate's Dactylis Talc.....	15c
50c Stearn's Fried Paste.....	30c

25TH AND
WASHINGTON

MISCH'S

THE STREET-
CAR CORNER

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, about a muzzle or a club.

THE CELEBRATION IN 1919.

When the Standard first suggested the Union Pacific celebration in 1919 be made a world exhibition and government aid be asked, some thought we were aiming too high, but Senator Sutherland's introduction of a resolution appealing to Congress for assistance is proof that Senator expects to meet with success. And why not? The completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads at Promontory Point 1869 was an event of greater importance than the excavating of the Panama canal, which brought forth world fairs, one of which was at San Diego, a city not very far further advanced in commercial welfare than is Ogden. The building of the first transcontinental railroad brought about the development of the entire west and led in inseparable bonds the states of the union. The constructing of the western lines was one of the dreams of Abraham Lincoln, who died to see the intermountain west to the Pacific coast brought nearer the heart of American life. The driving of the golden spike at Promontory Point in the spring of 1869 was one of the big events in American history, marking the beginning of an epoch.

AN ENGLISH OUTLINE OF PEACE POSSIBILITIES.

In Europe, John D. Barlow, an English statesman who has been in the line of the peace movement, there can be no peace, until the Germans are prepared to yield Serbia, that part of Austria-Hungary, Alsace-Lorraine, and turn over to Russia a line of control of the Dardanelles. In time Germany will be made to make terms that England and her allies can consider reasonable. Germany might be able to hold in the matter of food supplies; she could not, in the end, resist a combination against her. When went into the war she had no money, the combination would be strong. England's entering the war had created intense surprise among the Germans. They counted on an alignment that would place Germany and Austria on one side and France and Russia on the other. If Germany had not forced way through Belgium, if she had not France with her fortifications on the western frontier and concentrated all her strength on Russia, the war might have been very different. Catching Russia unprepared there would have been an easy victory for Germany. Then she could have settled France. Most of the Germans

GROCERY SALE

Tuesday and all next week, New every Friday. Watch for it. (CASH ONLY.)
In starch, 4 pkgs.....25c
In starch, 3 pkgs.....20c
Sacks Salt, 2 for.....15c
Egg Mac. Spgh. and Ver. micelli, 3 for.....25c
Patent Flour, sack.....\$1.20
New Spuds, 9 lbs.....25c
Pa. Oats and Wheat Flakes, 20c
Pa. Rolled Oats, each.....10c
Large Cans Milk per doz.....\$1.05
Small Cans Milk, dozen.....55c
Chest Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs.....20c
Cans Pineapple, each.....15c
Bot. Biscuits, 2 for.....15c
Household Ammonia, 2 bottles.....25c
Cans Salmon, 2 for.....25c
Oil Sardines, 7 for.....25c
Navy Cream Cheese, pound.....25c
Canned Peas, 3 for.....25c
Cans Table Syrup, 2 for.....25c
Glasses Dried Beef.....10c

Smith Meat and Grocery

Twenty-sixth and Washington.
Phones 284 and 285

the United States should establish munition plants, ordnance works and a great arsenal. This is a strategic base from where a defense of the Pacific coast could be directed and maintained, without danger of capture by a surprise attack.

Unless the United States moves its war factories and munition depots back from the Atlantic and Pacific, there is a possibility of a national calamity, at some time in the future, following a coup by enemy forces.

WHEN NEWSPAPERS ARE DISCREDITED.

Perhaps no newspaper man in the United States is so thoroughly discredited as William Hearst, head of the Hearst yellow journals. The man constantly has misrepresented conditions in Mexico and on the Mexican border, and today no one who has seen through his deception accepts as true any news bearing on Mexico, appearing in the Hearst syndicate.

How the repeated cries of "Wolf!" have made sensible people disregard the alarms is set forth by the Bulletin in the following:

"If Hearst had had a wise prime minister he would not have adopted his present Mexican policy. Hearst is like the shepherd boy who stirred up the neighbors so often by crying 'Wolf! Wolf!' when there was no wolf, that when a wolf did happen along and ate him up nobody would believe it but himself. By his obvious misrepresentations, as in the false report that General Trevino had revolted against Carranza, Hearst has created the impression that no trust can be put in any word or line of his personal brand of news. The result is that his elaborate staff of special and extra-special correspondents is practically wasted; they write well, but nobody can be certain that what they write is true. Persons familiar with Hearst methods know that strange things have happened to 'copy' of international importance turned in at Hearst offices by honest newspaper men. One writer, well known in San Francisco, resigned from the Hearst service at the time of the Niagara peace conference because his accounts of that conference were edited in the New York offices in the interests of discord. If Mr. Hearst could be persuaded to tell the exact truth most of the time he would probably find that an occasional lie would be accepted without question. His great error lies in the rejection of this strategy."

THE OBSCENE IN LITERATURE.

A literary classic, though obscene may be admitted to the United States, and this fact brings from the Sacramento Bee this criticism:

"The division of customs of the United States Government has overruled Collector John O. Davis of the Port of San Francisco, who had decreed that a certain volume of Rabelais should not be admitted. The division holds that Rabelais is a 'literary classic' and therefore exempt from the law forbidding the shipment of obscene literature into the country. In one way the decision of the division is correct. It is on all fours with every decision ever made by the higher authorities in all countries having a similar law concerning obscene literature. But as a matter of common sense it is not right. If obscene literature is to be forbidden introduction into this country, no portion of such obscene literature should be permitted entrance solely on the ground that it is well written. For that fact makes it all the more dangerous. Rabelais is certainly about as filthy an author as ever lived. And all the genius that ever starled the mountain tops cannot filter his indecency, his obscenity, his salaciousness and his filth."

Some of our works of art, which are accepted in to the homes of connoisseurs, should be classed with the works of Rabelais.

PIONEER DAY EXCURSIONS

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM
Tickets on sale July 22, 23 and 24, with return limit of July 25. Consult Agent relative to fares and other particulars.—Advertisement.

MANY STRIKERS FACING HUNGER

Garment Workers and Manufacturers Alike Claim Bad Faith in Negotiations.

New York, July 19.—The breaking off of conferences between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective association and the International Garment Workers' union left the garment workers' strike today to all intents where it was when it started three months ago. Statements issued by both sides accused the other of bad faith and responsibility for the failure of negotiations.

The strike affects some 60,000 employees and about 500 manufacturers. It is estimated that orders for women's clothes worth \$60,000,000 have been left unfilled. Strike payments of \$65,000 a week have been made by the union. The citizens' committee which has been aiding the workers issued a statement today saying as the results of the strike more than 200,000 persons are facing hunger. The committee plans to raise \$3,000,000 a week for the benefit of the garment workers as long as the strike lasts.

Read the Classified Ads.

GERMAN WORK IS WARMLY PRAISED

Rejuvenation of Devastated Russian Poland Reported as an Unparalleled Success.

SCHOOLS EVERYWHERE

Herds of Cattle and Fields of Standing Grain On All Sides and People Taught How to Live.

Berlin, July 19, by Wireless to Sayville.—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of occupation was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the interior and the imperial vice chancellor, today on his return from a visit to that country. Dr. Helfferich who recounted the impressions of his visit to a member of the Overseas News Agency staff, contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the state of affairs there today. In the time of peace before the outbreak of the present war the Russians had neglected the country, said Dr. Helfferich. Then came the period of hostilities which had devastated the land. Under these conditions the Germans undertook their work which the vice chancellor said has been accepted with a success that could find few parallels in history.

German Rejuvenate Country. The retreating Russians, Dr. Helfferich pointed out, had burned villages and towns and destroyed the harvests. The Germans first built roads through the devastated territory and supplied cattle and seeds to the inhabitants with the result that one now could see herds of a hundred or more cattle, while fields of standing grain were on all sides. He cited an instance of aid given the inhabitants by the Germans, the farmers of one district being left the horses of two regiments for field work, on orders given by General Ludendorff.

Dr. Helfferich said he found schools everywhere now, even at places where none were maintained when the Russians ruled the country. The University of Warsaw where lectures were given in the Polish tongue had a large number of students.

All Nationalities Treated Alike. All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, were given equality with the white Russians and Lithuanians. Terrible suffering existed among the Jews when the Germans arrived, the vice chancellor declared, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians. The Germans, he added, introduced self-government in the country for the first time and admitted Jewish representatives to the governmental bodies.

Neglect of Hygiene. Dr. Helfferich pointed to what he characterized as absolute neglect of hygiene by the Russians, instancing the conditions at Lodz, where there were virtually no sanitary conveniences, no sewerage system and no water works, although the city was one of 500,000 inhabitants. The Germans on the other hand had given the population valuable instructions regarding hygiene and sanitary measures and, with the assistance of the clergy, had established isolation barracks for contagious diseases, especially for cases of spotted typhoid which disease is now decreasing in appearance. German physicians who had died as a result of these diseases had not died in vain, Dr. Helfferich declared. Another disease, cholera, has been completely stamped out.

Self Government Is Taught. Other work done by the Germans consisted in the institution of self-governing counties and towns, the entrance solely of German energy and encouragement of the publication of a large number of newspapers in the Polish language, while the Russian government a short time before had suppressed the last remaining newspaper in that language. "Thus I found everywhere in the distressed land," concluded Dr. Helfferich, "the fruits of German energy and administration. I am glad to state that the Germans did work equal to the successes of their army by establishing order, safety and peace behind the front and by alleviating the miseries of war to the population."

AMERICAN FIRMS ON BLACKLIST

Merchants in New York Long Aware They Were Under British Ban.

New York, July 19.—With very few exceptions all of the American business firms and individuals placed by the British government on the blacklist under the Trading With the Enemy Act have their quarters in New York City. Most of these merchants expressed no surprise today over the action of Great Britain. J. A. Kahl, an exporter and importer said:

"This blacklist has been in the hands of bankers all over the world at least a year to my personal knowledge. I have known for more than a year that I, for one, have been blacklisted. I am and have been for twenty years an American citizen. Not only has my business which was mainly with China, Japan and Far Eastern countries been broken off completely by seizure of goods, but I have been unable to buy bills of exchange or in any other way settle my affairs. Others involved are unable to get bills of exchange through me."

Alfred Richter, a trader with Chinese and Japanese merchants, made a similar complaint. "My goods have been seized at Hong Kong and elsewhere regularly," he said, "until I stopped doing business. My mail to my agents in Canton, Tien Tsin and other cities were returned to me. The reason, so far as I can guess, is that once almost thirty years ago I was infected with a German firm." Mr. Richter said he had been a citizen

C. A. Quigley

Largest Automobile Dealer in Utah

opens branch in Ogden, at 409 26th Street, where the famous

Chandler and Dort

Automobiles will be on exhibition. A large number of these famous cars are already seen on the streets of Ogden.

Live salesmen are already employed to demonstrate and are at your service. Phone Mr. Duffin, 804-J., and a car will be sent to your residence—finest service possible will be given.

Among those prominent in Ogden who have recently bought, are Gus Wright, Frank Wright, C. W. White, T. E. Newman, A. H. Brown, Judge Horn, J. A. Rostan, June Clarke, R. H. Wood, C. Southwick, H. Wangsgaard, Ray Williams, J. H. Robinson and several others.

Call and see us, cordial treatment will be extended to all. We are going to be known here as elsewhere.

of the United States for twenty-five years.

John S. Scully of Zimmermann and Forsay, prominent German bankers, said: "All the officers of our company are American citizens. Of course much of our business has been done with Germany, naturally, but for years, we have had business relations with England and many of her colonies, as well as other countries now included in the war and those which have held aloof."

"We are considering means of taking the matter up with the state department within a day or two" said Oscar L. Gubelman of Knauth, Nachaud and Kuhn, bankers. "We feel that we have been unfairly discriminated

against. We have information that many of our cables were interfered with."

Charles Hardy, a metal importer, said the only reason he could think of for the presence of his name on the list was that he had been cabling money to relatives in Germany.

"Object, Matrimony," Oracle Theatre tonight.

Officers Ordered to Border.

Honolulu, July 19.—Nine officers of the United States army medical corps stationed here have been ordered to the southern department for

temporary duty on the Mexican border, it was announced today. They depart for San Francisco within a few days.

"Peg O' the Ring," No. 7, Oracle Theatre tonight.

FOSTERING TALENT.

"Your daughter has a wonderful voice. You ought to cultivate it." "What for? A voice doesn't show up in moving pictures. But I've got a boy with a funny walk whom I expect to see drawing a thousand a week one of these days."—Washington Star.



Becker's Best

"Better by test than all the rest"

"Say man, here's the real drink for these hot days—puts you on your feet again—makes you forget the blazing sun and the blistering sidewalks—it's the real refreshment." And in the home—it's good for them all! It's a true pure food home beverage.

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL DEALER

Becker Brewing & Malting Co.
OGDEN, UTAH